

## NEW SPECIES OF AUSTRALIAN ERIRHINIDES (CURCULIONIDAE).

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The species here dealt with are all small, but one of them (*Glaucopela nidicola*) is of special interest, as it was obtained in large numbers from a bird's nest in the arid district of Ooldea.

### GLAUCOPELA NIDICOLA, n. sp.

Black; antennae, tibiae and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with brownish-grey scales, variegated with sooty and whitish ones on upper surface, becoming uniformly white on under surface and legs. A row of depressed setae on each elytral interstice.

Rostrum about the length of prothorax, shining, curved, and with sharply defined punctures. Prothorax strongly transverse, sides strongly rounded, base much wider than apex. Elytra subcordate, base gently and evenly arcuate, with rows of large punctures appearing much smaller through clothing. Under surface strongly convex. Legs short. Length, 2.5-3.0 mm.

South Australia: Ooldea (A. M. Lea).

Distinct from all previously described species of the genus by its entirely black rostrum. In general appearance, except for its larger size, it is somewhat like *G. instabilis* and *G. fuscomarmorea*. The clothing on the upper surface is somewhat variable; on the pronotum there is usually a pale median line and the sides are widely pale; on the elytra there is usually a sooty fascia or series of spots crowning the apical slope, beyond which many of the scales are whitish. Many specimens have the elytra obscurely mottled. The male differs from the female in having a shallow depression on the two basal segments of abdomen, and about the basal fifth of rostrum clothed. More than one hundred specimens were taken from a bird's nest on a small wattle tree, and hundreds more could have been obtained. Two damaged specimens, apparently belonging to this species, were taken at Cue (Western Australia) by Mr. H. W. Brown.

### DESIANTHA MALEVOLENS Lea.

A variable and widely distributed species with scales as dense on under parts as on prothorax and elytra; on each of the latter there is always a distinct pale spot on the third interstice beyond the middle. The abdomen of the female has a depression similar to that of the male, except that it is somewhat shallower (two specimens, still fast *in cop.*, are before me).

Var. *VEGRANDIS* Lea.—A common variety in New South Wales, which is consistently smaller than the typical form, and usually has nine vittae on the pronotum, four dark and five pale (the latter often with a golden gloss); the vittae, however, are sometimes broken up into spots, or two of the pale ones may vanish.

In the interior parts of South Australia (Parachilna, Cooper's Creek, Kingoonya, Mount Painter, Farina, Oodnadatta, Bimbowrie, and the N.E. corner)

a variety is common in which the clothing of the upper surface is of a pale coppery-buff colour, becoming paler on the sides, but with the postmedian spots fairly distinct.

Specimens from Queensland (Cunnamulla, Brisbane, Dalby, Stewart River, etc.) vary from having the scales almost entirely pale brown or buff, to almost entirely dark brown, and the prothorax with a variable number of vittae or spots. Two specimens from Bowen have the scales of the upper surface sooty-brown and slaty-white, the latter forming a large basal spot on each side of the pronotum and a small medio-basal one—on the elytra they cover about one-third of the surface; the postmedian spots are present but not isolated. A specimen from Derby (North Western Australia) has similar prothoracic markings, but the pale parts of the elytra are smaller in extent. On an occasional specimen the pale scales of the upper surface have a faint bluish tinge.

*DESANTHA FERRUGINEA*, n. sp.

♂. Black; parts of antennae and of legs obscurely diluted with red. Densely clothed with rusty slightly variegated scales. Rather densely setose, the setae on the elytra long and suberect.

Rostrum moderately stout, the length of prothorax, with seven acute ridges partially obscured by clothing. Prothorax almost as long as its greatest width (about one-third from apex), sides rounded, base and apex subequal; with crowded, normally concealed punctures. Elytra about one-third wider than prothorax, rather long, parallel-sided to near apex, shoulders rounded; with rows of large deep punctures appearing very small through clothing, preapical callosities distinct and subfasciculate. Under surface with an elliptic depression common to metasternum and two basal segments of abdomen. Length (excluding rostrum), 9-10 mm.

♀. Differs in having the elytra bimucronate, the abdomen more convex, with the two basal segments feebly and not conjointly depressed in the middle.

Western Australia: Cue (H. W. Brown).

Allied to *D. major*, but the average size smaller, the clothing rustier and elytral setae more erect. The mucros of the female look like small fascicles, and are very similar on the females of that species (the male only was described by Blackburn). On several specimens the clothing on the upper surface is entirely rusty, but it is usually obscurely variegated with some slightly paler spots or patches and some small sooty spots; the pronotum is feebly trivirgate. On the abdomen and most of the metasternum the clothing consists solely of white setae, but on the prosternum, mesosternum and sides of metasternum there are some scales as well.

On this, as on most species of the genus with seven acute ridges on the rostrum, the ridges are often partially obscured by scales and setae which arise from dense punctures, the seven ridges are distinct at the base, but one on each side ends before the insertion of antennae, so that near the apex there are only five (sometimes only three); the apex itself is without ridges but is densely punctate.

*DESANTHA CURVISETOSA*, n. sp.

♂. Black; parts of antennae and of tarsi obscurely reddish. Densely clothed with rusty scales obscurely variegated with paler and darker spots. With dense and not suberect setae. Length, 7.0-7.5 mm.

South Australia: Oodnadatta (Rev. T. Blackburn); Queensland: Cunnamulla (H. Hardcastle).

The two males before me at first glance appear to belong to the preceding species, but are at once distinguished by the elytral setae; these are much less conspicuous from the sides, and are so curved that their tips touch the scales amongst which they are set (on the apical slope, however, although curved, their tips are free); on the under surface, except on parts of the prosternum, the clothing consists solely of setae. Structurally also they are close, but differ from the male in having the prothorax slightly longer, elytra not quite so parallel-sided and the depression on the abdomen slightly shallower, and not distinctly joined to a depression on the metasternum (this is also smaller and shallower). On the Cunnamulla specimen the proportion of dark scales on the elytra is greater than on the type.

*DESANTHA INERMIS*, n. sp.

♀. Black; antennae and parts of legs reddish. Densely clothed with obscurely variegated scales and numerous setae; on the under surface and legs with whitish setae only.

Rostrum about the length of prothorax, and with seven acute ridges. Prothorax about as long as its greatest width (slightly nearer apex than base) sides gently rounded, base and apex subequal; with crowded partially concealed punctures. Elytra rather strongly arcuate at base, shoulders strongly rounded, sides nowhere quite parallel; with rows of strong punctures normally almost or quite concealed; preapical callosities moderately distinct. Two basal segments of abdomen almost evenly convex, the intercoxal process with coarser punctures than elsewhere. Length, 6 mm.

North Western Australia: Derby (W. D. Dodd).

Somewhat resembles the preceding and *D. major* on a reduced scale, but elytra not mucronate. It has the general appearance of *D. assimilis* but the rostral carinae are different and the elytra (viewed from the sides) have conspicuous setae. The club is slightly darker than the rest of the antennae, and the tibiae are somewhat darker than the tarsi. On the head and rostrum the clothing is entirely rusty, the pronotum is feebly trivirgate, the scutellum appears as a whitish spot; on the elytra the clothing is so dense that the punctures are often hidden, although the striae are never quite concealed; about half of their scales are rusty, with obscure mottlings of slaty-white and sooty-brown. On the elytra all the setae are curved, but their tips do not touch the scales amongst which they are set, as on the preceding species, being throughout much as they are on the apical slope of that species. A male obtained at the same time as the type, but so badly abraded as to be unsuitable for a type, is slightly smaller than the female, has the elytra more nearly parallel-sided, and has a shallow elliptic depression common to the metasternum and the two following segments. The rostrum at first appears to have seven acute ridges traceable to between the insertion of antennae, three on each side being close together, the median carina being more distant than the others; between it and the one on each side of it on the female, the sculpture is concealed by the clothing, but from the male the setae were abraded and remnants of another, but very feeble, carina may be seen.

*DESANTHA TRIVITTICOLLIS*, n. sp.

♂. Black; antennae and tarsi dull reddish, tibiae somewhat darker. Densely clothed with rusty-brown scales, becoming slightly paler about apex of elytra, but



elytra with numerous small irregularly distributed sooty-brown spots, pronotum with three conspicuous pale vittae. With numerous subdepressed setae, becoming uniform and almost white on under parts, each femur with a distinct subapical white ring.

Rostrum moderately stout, scarcely the length of prothorax, with seven acute ridges to near apex. Prothorax about as long as wide, sides almost evenly rounded; with crowded punctures. Elytra parallel-sided to slightly beyond middle, shoulders strongly rounded; striate-punctate, punctures large but appearing small through clothing, alternate interstices feebly elevated, preapical callosities distinct. Two basal segments of abdomen with a rather shallow median depression. Length, 7.5 mm.

Elder Expedition, Camp 5; unique.

The type was standing in the Blackburn collection with *D. maculata*, but was not commented upon when the Coleoptera of that Expedition were dealt with; it is much larger than *maculata* and has much larger abdominal punctures. It really belongs to the group about *D. major*, but is smaller than that species, and has subdepressed setae. The prothoracic vittae are conspicuous.

DESIANTHA FOVEATA, n. sp.

♂. Black; antennae and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with sooty-brown or slaty-brown obscurely variegated scales, and with numerous stiff, sloping setae; under parts setose.

Rostrum rather stout, dilated to near apex, with crowded punctures and three acute ridges. Prothorax slightly transverse, sides evenly rounded, apex somewhat convex in middle; with crowded punctures. Elytra parallel-sided for about half their length, shoulders strongly rounded; with rows of large, deep, partially concealed punctures, preapical callosities subfasciculate. Metasternum and two basal segments of abdomen with a deep excavation or fovea, apical segment with a fairly large impression. Length, 7.8 mm.

♀. Differs in having two basal segments of abdomen flat in middle, the apical one gently convex, the legs slightly shorter, and the front tibiae less curved at apex.

New South Wales: Upper Williams River (F. E. Wilson and A. M. Lea), Eccleston, in flood debris (J. H. Hopson), Sydney (Lea); Victoria: Portland (H. W. Davey).

A rather large species, with the general appearance of *D. praemorsa* and *D. nociva*, but without the sudden notch on each side of the rostrum of those species; the rostrum, however, has a feeble notch on each side, but it is distinct only from below. Its upper surface has three distinct ridges, and even on abrasion no others become visible. The tibiae, coxae, and parts of the abdomen are sometimes obscurely diluted with red. On some specimens the clothing is mostly sooty-brown, on others it is somewhat paler, but it is never very pale, and on the nine specimens before me there are no well-defined markings, although on some of them there is a feeble median vitta on the pronotum; in certain lights some of the scales have a slight coppery gloss. The seriate punctures on the elytra of the male are often wider than the interstices, but they usually appear much smaller through the clothing. All the tibiae are denticulate. On the Eccleston specimen the setae are suberect and the head has three fairly distinct spots of dark clothing; similar but less distinct spots may be traced on others.



*DESANTHA HUMERALIS*, n. sp.

Black. Densely clothed with rusty-brown slightly variegated depressed setae.

Rostrum comparatively thin, with crowded setiferous punctures and with five partially concealed ridges. Prothorax subglobular, densely granulate-punctate, with a feeble median line. Scutellum large. Elytra with parallel sides from beyond shoulders to apical third, thence coarctate to tips, each shoulder with an oblique ridge; with rows of large deep, irregular punctures, alternate interstices slightly elevated (more noticeably at base), preapical callosities rather small. Under surface with crowded punctures. Length, 7 mm.

New South Wales: Mulwala (T. G. Sloane); unique.

An unusually distinct species. The scutellum is unusually large, and its clothing has a beautiful golden gloss; the abdomen and metasternum are almost glabrous, probably through abrasion. Seen directly from above the rostrum appears to be without ridges, and even from oblique directions these are not sharply defined. The elytral punctures are not in regular striae, as the elevations separating them in the rows are often on a level with the interstices; where not concealed by the clothing they are seen to be large, deep, and more or less quadrate, but some of them are much larger (two or three times the length) than the adjacent ones. As the two basal segments of the abdomen are feebly convex in the middle the type appears to be a female; the elytra are not mucronate, but there is a slight sutural notch.

*DESANTHA ALPINA*, n. sp.

♀. Black. Closely covered with short, somewhat coppery setae, closely pressed to the derm.

Rostrum rather stout, slightly shorter than prothorax, with crowded punctures, with rather short lateral ridges only. Prothorax about as long as the basal width, sides strongly rounded; densely granulate-punctate, with a feeble median ridge. Elytra elongate-cordate, sides gently rounded, tips very feebly mucronate; with regular rows of fairly large punctures, interstices wide and flat, preapical callosities completely absent. Basal segment of abdomen slightly depressed in middle. Length, 8-10 mm.

New South Wales: Mount Kosciusko (B. Ingleby); Victoria: Alps (H. W. Davey).

An alpine species with scales completely absent and a rather curious rostrum. The seven specimens before me are structurally so much alike that I think they cannot belong to more than one species, but the setae differ in various forms, which may be thus noted:

Form 1 (typical).—A single coppery seta in each puncture not rising above the general level (except on parts of the rostrum and legs), on the elytra dense and very short, less than one-fifth as long as the interstice is wide, and so placed that, although not in even rows, they are from four to six deep across each interstice. From directly above, the rostrum appears to be entirely without ridges, even a faint median line not being indicated, but on each side there are two fine ridges extending parallel with a scrobe for about half its length. The seriate punctures on the elytra are sharply defined and scarcely one-third the width of the interstices, each contains a small setiferous granule.

Form 2.—Setae not quite as depressed as on the typical form (although on the elytra not rising above the general level), slightly longer and non-metallic; on the elytra they are somewhat dense (about eight to ten deep across each

interstice). The rostrum has a feeble shining median line (not at all elevated) from the interocular fovea almost to the apex, but the lateral ridges are less conspicuous than on Form 1.

Mount Kosciusko.

An almost completely abraded specimen (from the summit, W. E. Raymond) probably belongs to this form. Its interstices are seen to be densely and finely granulated, and the granules in the seriate punctures are very distinct.

Form 3.—Setae slightly longer, and sparser on the elytra than on Form 2, being placed from four to six deep, and some of them are almost half as long as an interstice is wide. The interstices themselves are distinctly separately convex. The rostrum has a feeble median line and the lateral ridges are very feeble.

Summit of Mount Kosciusko, in January (Dr. E. W. Ferguson).

The only male before me (taken by Mr. Ingleby) probably belongs to Form 3, as its elytral interstices are separately convex; but its elytral setae are intermediate between those of Forms 2 and 3. Its abdomen has a large shallow depression, common to the two basal segments.

*DESANTHA LONGA*, n. sp.

Black; antennae and tarsi reddish, rest of legs darker (most of femora black). Densely clothed with rusty-brown or buff scales, obscurely variegated on elytra, the pronotum with three pale vittae, and a few sooty scales scattered singly; upper surface with rather sparse semi-erect setae; metasternum, abdomen and legs with white setae, but each femur with a subapical ring of metallic scales.

Rostrum moderately thin and curved, the length of sides of prothorax; with crowded punctures and remnants of five feeble ridges. Prothorax distinctly longer than wide, sides moderately rounded; with crowded normally concealed punctures. Elytra rather narrow but considerably wider than prothorax, oblong-cordate; striate-punctate, punctures partially concealed; preapical callosities rather feeble. Two basal segments of abdomen somewhat flattened in middle. Length, 7 mm.

Queensland: Cairns (E. Allen); unique.

A rather elongate species, in general appearance like some of the larger varieties of *D. maculata*, but rostrum with very feeble ridges instead of acute ones. In some lights some of the lateral scales have a greenish or coppery gloss. The type is probably a female, but its elytra are not at all mucronate.

*DESANTHA ALBIDOSPARGA*, n. sp.

♂. Black; antennae and tarsi obscurely diluted with red. Clothed with white or whitish scales irregularly distributed; with white setae on under parts.

Rostrum of moderate length and evenly curved; with crowded punctures and seven ridges (of which four are indistinct). Prothorax slightly transverse, sides evenly rounded, base wider than apex, with crowded punctures and a feeble remnant of a median line. Elytra elongate-cordate; striate-punctate, punctures large and in places partially concealed, alternate interstices slightly elevated, preapical callosities very feeble. Abdomen with a rather shallow depression on two basal segments. Length, 6-7 mm.

♀. Differs in having the abdomen evenly convex and with somewhat shorter legs.

Queensland: Dalby (Mrs. F. H. Hobler).

Not very close to any previously described species, but perhaps nearest to *D. irrasa*, although much smaller, with different clothing and elytra. In some

lights, parts of the elytra appear to be obscurely reddish. There are some inconspicuous setae on the apical slope, but none on the rest of the upper surface; the elytra, owing to the irregular distribution of the scales, have a maculate appearance, on the pronotum remnants of three vittae are indicated. There are only three distinct ridges on the rostrum (the median one and one margining the scrobe on each side), but four others may be traced, or are indicated by rows of punctures.

DESIANTHA PUNCTICOLLIS, n. sp.

♂. Black; parts of antennae and of tarsi obscurely diluted with red. Rather densely clothed with short rusty-brown setae, closely applied to the derm and denser on the suture than elsewhere; under parts with fine white setae, the middle and hind tibiae fringed with white hairs.

Rostrum rather thin, moderately curved, shorter than prothorax, with crowded punctures and feeble ridges. Prothorax slightly longer than wide, sides strongly and evenly rounded, base and apex subequal; with crowded punctures separated by short longitudinal ridges. Elytra not much wider than widest part of prothorax, parallel-sided to beyond the middle; with regular rows of rather large punctures, alternate interstices somewhat elevated; without preapical callosities. Two basal segments of abdomen with a wide, shallow depression. Length, 7 mm.

Tasmania (Blackburn's collection); unique.

An isolated species, although with somewhat the appearance of a large *D. nigra*, from which it is at once distinguished by the rostrum and prothoracic punctures. The rostrum is not entirely without ridges, the median one being represented by a feeble basal remnant, and on each side two feeble ones may be traced for about half its length. On the pronotum the punctures appear to be all more or less longitudinally confluent owing to their sides being bounded by very fine ridges; this appearance is somewhat obscured by the clothing, but on close examination is sufficiently distinct.

DESIANTHA MUCRONATA, n. sp.

♀. Black; some parts obscurely diluted with red, antennae (club excepted) and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with rusty-brown and slaty-white scales and setae, the pronotum trivirgate, the elytra maculate; under parts with white or whitish setae, the femora ringed.

Rostrum about the length of prothorax; with seven ridges, three acute and visible from above, the others lateral and less distinct. Prothorax slightly transverse, sides rather strongly rounded, base slightly wider than apex; with crowded, partially concealed punctures. Elytra considerably wider than prothorax, sides nowhere quite parallel, tips with strong diverging mucros; with rows of large partially concealed punctures, alternate interstices slightly elevated, preapical callosities slight. Two basal segments of abdomen slightly flattened in middle. Length, 5 mm.

South Australia: Lucindale (B. A. Feuerheerdt); unique.

In general appearance like *D. maculata*, but conspicuously tailed. To a certain extent it resembles *D. vittata*, but the elytra are not vittate, and the apical mucros are much longer, each being about the length of a claw joint. It is also allied to *D. caudata* and *D. nigra*, but the prothorax is somewhat shorter, the elytral mucros



are divergent instead of convergent or at least parallel, and the elytral setae are recurved and inconspicuous from above. The other species with mucronate elytra are larger and have the mucros much shorter and less conspicuous.

*DESANTHIA PARVONIGRA*, n. sp.

♂. Black; antennae (club excepted), tibiae, and tarsi red. Moderately clothed with obscurely variegated scales, mostly dark on the upper surface, pale on the sides of prothorax and on the under surface; elytra with a row of inconspicuous setae on each interstice; sterna densely squamose in parts, rest of under surface with fine white setae.

Rostrum almost the length of prothorax, with dense punctures, mostly in rows, with a shining but rather feeble median ridge and with remnants of others. Prothorax about as long as its greatest width, sides moderately rounded; with dense and rather small punctures. Elytra much wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to beyond the middle, with regular rows of large punctures, interstices not alternately elevated, preapical callosities feeble. Two basal segments of abdomen with a fairly deep elliptic impression, the apical segment with a median fovea. Length, 5 mm.

South Australia: Adelaide.

A small species, of which there are only males before me, but the females probably have mucronate elytra. In general appearance they are like males of *D. nigra*, but are smaller and with the rostrum differently sculptured. On a cotype male of that species the rostrum is distinctly seven-carinate, the median carina comparatively wide and shining, the others acute and sharply defined; on two other males and on several females the carinae are much the same; on the present species the median carina is rather feeble, and no others are distinct, but as the punctures are sublineate in arrangement several feeble ones on each side are indicated; the elytral setae are also less conspicuous.

*DESANTHIA METALLICA*, n. sp.

♂. Dark brown; antennae and legs red. Densely clothed with metallic green scales, becoming greyish and opaque on sides; with sparse, short, depressed, whitish setae.

Rostrum rather thin, curved, slightly longer than prothorax, with dense, normally concealed punctures and a feeble median line. Antennae long and thin. Prothorax about as long as its greatest width, sides moderately rounded; with crowded, concealed punctures. Elytra elongate, parallel-sided to beyond the middle, with rows of large partially concealed punctures, interstices not alternately elevated, preapical callosities scarcely indicated. Two basal segments of abdomen with a shallow median depression, the apical segment foveate. Legs long and thin. Length, 6-7 mm.

Victoria: Mallee (C. French Sen.).

A narrow species with beautiful clothing, unusually long legs and antennae, and rostrum with a feeble median line, which is continued backwards on to the head and base of prothorax. The eyes are more rounded than is usual, and the notch in front of the prosternum is unusually shallow. On a second specimen only the scales on the head and rostrum are green, the others being of a somewhat brassy-grey, but becoming opaque on the sides. I have also seen specimens from Swan Hill, in the collection of Mr. C. Oke.

*DESIANTHA STENODERES*, n. sp.

♀. Black; antennae, legs and part of abdomen reddish. Densely clothed with variegated scales and rather sparse curved setae; prosternum and sides of metasternum and of abdomen squamose, rest of under surface setose.

Rostrum slightly shorter than prothorax; with seven acute ridges, but the lateral ones partially obscured by clothing. Prothorax narrow, distinctly longer than wide, sides feebly rounded, base and apex equal; punctures normally concealed. Elytra much wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to near apex; with rows of large partially concealed punctures, alternate interstices very feebly elevated, preapical callosities moderately distinct. Two basal segments of abdomen slightly flattened in middle. Length, 3.5 mm.

Queensland: Cunnamulla (H. Hardcastle); unique.

A small, narrow, maculate species, smaller than any specimen I have seen of *D. maculata*, and rostrum with less conspicuous carinae; it is smaller even than *D. parva* and *D. pusilla*, and its clothing is very different. On the head and rostrum the scales are mostly rusty; on the pronotum they are also mostly rusty, but it has a trivirgate appearance; on the elytra the rusty scales are mostly confined to the suture base and sides, the rest of the surface being occupied by slaty-grey and sooty-brown spots irregularly mingled.

*DESIANTHA PARVICORNIS*, n. sp.

Black; antennae and most of legs reddish. Densely clothed with variegated scales, becoming whitish on parts of under surface; with rather sparse curved or oblique setae, very distinct from the sides.

Rostrum very feebly curved, scarcely the length of prothorax, ridges feeble, or at least scarcely traceable through clothing. Antennae unusually short. Prothorax almost as long as wide, sides moderately rounded; punctures normally concealed. Elytra parallel-sided to beyond the middle, with rows of large partially concealed punctures, interstices not alternately elevated. Two basal segments of abdomen strongly convex, but slightly flattened in middle. Length, 3.5 mm.

Victoria: Sea Lake (J. C. Goudie); unique.

About the size of the preceding species, but with a somewhat rougher appearance and with shorter antennae (shorter than in any other known species of the genus); a character at once distinctive from *D. parva* and *D. pusilla*. They are about the length of those of *Anorthorhinus brevicornis*, but are slightly thinner. The scales are mostly rusty-brown, and are larger than usual, the pronotum is faintly trivittate, on the elytra there are paler and darker spots, but they are nowhere sharply defined. The preapical callosities are indicated by pale spots, otherwise they would be scarcely evident.

*DESIANTHA LATA*, n. sp.

Black; antennae (club excepted) and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with pale muddy-grey scales, on the upper surface variegated with sooty or sooty-brown, a distinct whitish spot on the second and third interstices on each elytron, slightly beyond the middle.

Rostrum rather stout and evenly curved, punctures normally concealed except about apex. Prothorax distinctly transverse, sides moderately rounded, base and apex equal; punctures normally concealed. Elytra wide, oblong-cordate; striate-punctate, but punctures normally entirely concealed. Two basal segments of

abdomen gently depressed in middle. Femora stout, tibiae acutely denticulate. Length, 4 mm.

New South Wales: Windsor, in flood debris (A. M. Lea); unique.

A small, wide, densely squamose species, with the general appearance of *D. malevolens*, but considerably wider, the postmedian spot on each elytron not confined to the third interstice, and each tibia with a much longer fringe of silken hairs. On the pronotum there is a wide vitta of sooty scales on each side of a pale median line; on the elytra the sooty scales are most numerous near the suture, the paler ones near the sides; on the upper surface there are but few setae and they are inconspicuous even from the sides.

DESANTHA ROSTRALIS, n. sp.

Black; antennae and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with muddy-grey scales, obscurely variegated with paler and darker ones, an obscurely pale spot on the second and third interstices on each elytron, slightly beyond the middle.

Rostrum stout, suddenly and strongly bent downwards near base, punctures concealed except at tip, ridges apparently absent. Prothorax distinctly transverse, sides evenly rounded, base and apex equal; with crowded concealed punctures. Elytra scarcely one-fourth wider than prothorax, oblong-cordate; striate-punctate, striae distinct, the punctures large but normally quite concealed, interstices regular, without preapical callosities. Basal segment of abdomen depressed in middle. Length, 4 mm.

New South Wales: Windsor, in flood debris (H. J. Carter).

With the general appearance of *D. malevolens*, but rostrum very different; its base is almost on an even plane with the head, but at about the basal third is abruptly turned downwards; on *malevolens* the rostrum and front part of the head have an almost even incurvature. Seen from the sides the differences are very conspicuous. There are some setae on the upper surface, but as they are pressed flat amongst the scales (except a few on the apical slope) they are inconspicuous, even from the sides. On the type four irregular sooty vittae or series of spots may be traced on the pronotum; the elytra have a feebly spotted appearance, the dark scales being more abundant near the suture than elsewhere. On a second specimen the clothing is almost uniformly muddy-grey or pale brown, not much paler on the under surface than on the prothorax and elytra.

CYDMAEA CRASSIROSTRIS Blackb.

The type of this species was unique and is now in the British Museum. Numerous specimens now before me from New South Wales (Mittagong and Sydney), Victoria, Tasmania (Avoca) and South Australia (Mount Lofty), appear to belong to it. The clothing is somewhat variable, but on the elytra may be considered to be in four main divisions: 1, A large, sharply limited, subtriangular pale patch on the apical slope; 2 and 3, A large triangular black patch on each side, but each patch with numerous irregularly distributed pale spots; 4, A less sharply defined pale basal triangle, connected along the suture with the apical one. On the pronotum there are usually three ill-defined dark vittae. On the head there are usually three dark spots, usually isolated, but occasionally connected so as to enclose the pale spots; the scales between the eyes and base of rostrum vary from almost white to brilliant golden-red. The inflation of the rostrum, as seen from the sides, is scarcely evident in the female.



## CYDMAEA INVALIDA Blackb.

Although only one specimen was mentioned in the original description there are two in the South Australian Museum marked as cotypes, from the original locality (Petersburg, in South Australia). Other specimens are from Melrose, Murray Bridge, Parachilna, Hergott and Barossa. The scales are opaque (a character not previously mentioned, but of importance in the genus); the pronotum has a large but usually not solid median patch of muddy-brown scales, and numerous irregularly distributed spots of similar scales on the elytra.

## CYDMAEA GRISEA Lea.

Two specimens received many years ago, from the Australian Museum, as coming from Queensland, possibly belong to this species; they differ from the type (from the Swan River), in having the markings (three feeble prothoracic vittae and numerous elytral spots) more conspicuous. In general appearance they are like large specimens of *C. diversa*, but a larger percentage of the clothing of the upper surface is pale, and the rostrum is somewhat longer and stouter. The two basal segments of abdomen are flattened in the middle, so they are probably males; the types, which have those segments gently convex, are probably females.

## CYDMAEA NASALIS, n. sp.

♂. Black; apical third of rostrum, antennae, tibiae and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with whitish and brownish scales, obscurely mingled on upper surface, but each elytron with a large round median blackish spot; under surface with silvery-white scales, with a metallic gloss on sides.

Rostrum strongly and evenly curved, slightly longer than prothorax and scutellum combined, with fine ridges alternated with rows of squamiferous punctures almost to apical third (where the antennae are inserted), in front with rather dense and small but sharply defined punctures. Prothorax slightly diminishing in width from base to near apex, and then suddenly to apex itself, which is only half the width of base; with crowded normally concealed punctures. Elytra oblong-cordate; with rows of large punctures, appearing much smaller through clothing. Two basal segments of abdomen gently depressed in middle. Front coxae touching. Length, 4 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum somewhat longer and thinner, more of it reddish, ridges and seriate punctures scarcely extending to middle, antennae inserted less close to apex, and abdomen evenly convex.

South Australia: Gawler (A. M. Lea).

A bimaculate species and from Gawler, the original locality of *C. bimaculata*, but differs from that species in being larger, and in having the rostrum considerably longer (even in the male it is distinctly longer than the prothorax) and partly reddish. A South Australian (Nuriootpa) specimen agrees well with the description of *bimaculata*, and three from New South Wales were so identified by Blackburn, and the differences are constant.

## CYDMAEA INTERMIXTA, n. sp.

Black; antennae, tibiae and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with variegated scales, the under parts with silvery-white ones, with a slight bluish or coppery gloss on sides.

Rostrum moderately and evenly curved, with fine ridges alternated with rows of punctures (squamiferous near base) to insertion of antennae (at apical two-

fifths). Prothorax with sides rather strongly rounded but much wider at base than at apex; with crowded normally concealed punctures. Elytra oblong-cordate; seriate punctures obscured by clothing; alternate interstices feebly elevated, with a feeble preapical callus at the junction of the fourth and sixth on each side. Front coxae almost touching. Length, 2.5-3.0 mm.

Western Australia: Swan River (A. M. Lea).

Structurally close to *C. dorsalis*, but with very different clothing. In its general appearance it resembles *C. major* on a greatly reduced scale. The clothing of the upper surface is irregularly intermingled, and varies from a bluish-white, through buff and ochreous, to dark brown (almost black); on the pronotum there is usually a fairly large ill-defined brown patch, with a whitish patch on each side of the base; on the middle of the side of each elytron there is a subtriangular white patch, preceded and followed by dark brown ones; on the head the scales are mostly pale brown, often with a coppery gloss, with three ill-defined dark spots. In certain lights many of the paler scales on the sides, as well as on the under parts, appear brilliantly metallic. The sexes are not very sharply defined, the male has a slightly shorter and stouter rostrum than the female, with seriate punctures in slightly longer rows, and the two basal segments of its abdomen are feebly depressed in the middle, instead of evenly convex.

CYDMAEA BASALIS, n. sp.

Black; tip of rostrum, funicle, club, and parts of legs obscurely reddish, scape paler. Densely clothed with opaque whitish and mouse-coloured scales on upper surface, white with a greenish or bluish gloss on under parts.

Rostrum about the length of prothorax, strongly arched at base, almost straight in front; apical half with small, sharply defined punctures, basal half with stronger concealed ones. Antennae inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum. Prothorax distinctly transverse, sides rather strongly rounded, apex about two-thirds the width of base; with crowded concealed punctures. Elytra oblong-cordate, not much wider than prothorax, striate-punctate, but punctures normally concealed. Abdomen rather strongly convex, apex with a small open depression. Front coxae slightly separated. Length, 2.5 mm.

Victoria: Birchip and Sea Lake (J. C. Goudie, No. 191).

The opaque clothing of the upper surface is almost of the same shades of colour as on *C. invalida*, but is differently disposed; its rostrum is also considerably stouter than on that species, at first it appears to be of a shining black, but its apex is really obscurely diluted with red. In general appearance it is fairly close to *C. cryptoderma*, but the dark clothing of the upper surface is darker and the rostrum is wider, suddenly curved at the base and mostly black. The dark scales cover most of the pronotum, but appear slightly vittate; on the elytra they also cover most of the surface, the whitish scales prevailing at the base and along the suture to beyond the middle, where they join a feeble transverse fascia, so that they form a wide H (sideways); in addition there are some pale scales on the tips and sides; on the head and base of rostrum most of the scales are dark, but on the latter, in some lights, they have a golden or brassy lustre. The four specimens taken, judging by the abdomen, appear to be females.

CYDMAEA SORDIDA, n. sp.

Black; apical third of rostrum and parts of legs obscurely reddish, antennae paler. Densely clothed with opaque scales on upper surface, silvery-white with a rosy gloss on under surface.

Rostrum about the length of prothorax, strongly arched at base; with fine ridges alternated with rows of squamiferous punctures to apical third (where the antennae are inserted), in front with numerous small, sharply defined punctures. Prothorax with sides rather strongly rounded, apex slightly more than half the width of base; with dense, normally concealed punctures. Elytra oblong-cordate, not much wider than prothorax; striate-punctate, striae appearing narrow and regular through clothing, the punctures large but concealed. Front coxae touching. Length, 3 mm.

Western Australia: Ankertell (H. W. Brown); unique.

Larger than *C. opaca*, and the other species with opaque clothing on the upper surface. The rostrum is almost as strongly arched at the base as on the preceding species, and its apex is obscurely diluted with red. The scales on the upper surface are mostly of a pale slaty-brown, with a large dark patch (obscurely defined) on each elytron, and some obscure whitish spots, but on the sides of both prothorax and elytra white scales are very distinct; on the base of the rostrum the scales in some lights appear metallic. On the under parts the scales are white but in some lights with a conspicuous rosy or golden-red gloss, except on the three apical segments, which, owing to sparsity of clothing, appear black, in sharp contrast with the preceding ones; the latter are flattened or faintly depressed in the middle, so that the type is probably a male.

*CYDMAEA LATIROSTRIS*, n. sp.

♂. Black; densely clothed with sooty-brown scales, the pronotum with a feeble greyish median line, the elytra with numerous small, greyish spots and a small grey V, about the scutellum; under parts with silvery-grey scales.

Rostrum about the length of prothorax, moderately curved, rather stout and feebly dilated to apex; with fine ridges, alternated with rows of squamiferous punctures to apical third (where the antennae are inserted), in front with crowded and comparatively large ones. Prothorax almost as long as wide, sides strongly and evenly rounded, base very little wider than apex; punctures normally concealed. Elytra cordate, shoulders strongly rounded, near base considerably wider than base of prothorax; striate-punctate, but punctures normally concealed. Abdomen with a shallow depression on basal segment, third and fourth combined slightly longer than second or fifth. Legs rather stout, front coxae touching. Length, 3 mm.

Queensland: Cairns district (F. P. Dodd); unique.

A somewhat aberrant member of the genus, with the rostrum dilated to the tip, and the prosternal notch deeper than usual; the scape is also shorter and stouter than usual, and its seventh joint is so closely applied to the club that at first glance it appears to belong to it. The abdominal scales in some lights have a faint greenish gloss.

*CYDMAEA LEUCOMELA*, n. sp.

Black; apical third of rostrum, antennae and tarsi more or less reddish. Densely clothed with black and white scales on upper surface, white with a slight greenish gloss on under parts.

Rostrum rather thin, moderately curved, scarcely longer than prothorax; with fine ridges alternated with rows of squamiferous punctures to apical third (where the antennae are inserted), in front with small distinct punctures. Prothorax with sides strongly rounded, apex about three-fifths the width of base; punctures dense



and normally concealed. Elytra oblong-cordate, not much wider than base of prothorax; striate-punctate, striae narrow and punctures normally concealed. Front coxae touching. Length 2.5 mm.

Western Australia: Swan River (A. M. Lea); unique.

A conspicuously marked species. On the pronotum the white scales form a narrow vitta on each side and some small spots in the middle; on the elytra the suture is narrowly white throughout, the three following interstices on each side are black, except at the tips, then white sublineate spots are numerous to the margins. The funicle is somewhat darker than the other parts of the antennae, which are conspicuously reddish. The two basal segments of the abdomen are flattened in the middle, and the antennae are inserted at the apical third of the rostrum, so the type appears to be a male.

*CYDMAEA VITICOLLIS*, n. sp.

Black; densely clothed with black and white scales on upper surface, white with a faint metallic gloss on under parts.

Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, thin, and (for the genus) rather lightly curved, with fine ridges alternated with rows of squamiferous punctures to apical third (where the antennae are inserted), in front with small sharply defined punctures. Prothorax almost as long as the median width, sides rather strongly rounded, base very little wider than apex, punctures dense and normally concealed. Elytra oblong-cordate, considerably wider than prothorax; striate-punctate, punctures almost concealed. Front coxae touching. Length, 2.5 mm.

South Australia: Mount Lofty Ranges (S. H. Curnow and A. M. Lea).

The scales on the upper surface are much as those on *C. diversa*, except that on the prothorax they are differently arranged, but the prothorax itself on that species is less rounded, with the base considerably wider than the apex. On the pronotum of the present species the white scales form a narrow median vitta and a semi-double irregular one on each side; on the elytra they form numerous irregularly distributed spots, with a tendency to a sublineate arrangement; the suture is black almost throughout. The median ridge of the rostrum is narrow, shining, and more distinct than is usual. As the basal segment of the abdomen is feebly concave on the four specimens taken they are probably all males.

*CYDMAEA INCONSTANS*, n. sp.

♀. Black; densely clothed with whitish and slaty-grey scales on upper surface, silvery-white with a slight rosy or greenish gloss on under parts.

Rostrum long (slightly longer than prothorax and scutellum combined), thin and moderately curved, with fine ridges alternated with rows of punctures (squamiferous near base) to middle (where the antennae are inserted), in front with minute punctures. Prothorax with sides rather strongly rounded and widest at base, which is almost twice the width of apex; with dense partially concealed punctures. Elytra cordate, widest at about basal fourth; striate-punctate, punctures not entirely concealed. Abdomen evenly convex. Front coxae touching. Length, 3 mm.

Tasmania: Hobart (A. M. Lea).

In general appearance the type is like an unusually large pale specimen of *C. diversa*, but the prothorax is not quite as wide at the base, and the rostrum is unusually long and thin. From *C. grisea* it is distinct by its longer, thinner, and entirely black rostrum. At first glance the clothing on its upper surface appears

to be entirely whitish, but on close examination a feeble slaty-grey median vitta may be seen on the pronotum and numerous small indistinct spots on the elytra; on each interstice of the latter the scales are in two rows, separated by setae, but the setae are scarcely visible even from the sides; on many other species, however, double rows of scales may be traced on the elytra.

A female from New South Wales (Blue Mountains, Dr. E. W. Ferguson) evidently belongs to this species, but its dark scales are confined to a wide and feeble vitta extending from the middle of pronotum almost to the apex of elytra. Another from Western Australia (Swan River, A. M. Lea), probably also belongs to the species, but its antennae and tarsi are more or less obscurely reddish, and the clothing of its upper surface is entirely bluish-white, except for some scales scattered singly. One from the Blackburn collection, without a locality label, and minus its antennae, probably also belongs to the species; the clothing of its upper surface is almost stramineous, with a slight metallic gloss, but there are some very feeble darker opaque spots; in certain lights the clothing of its under surface is brilliantly opalescent, but from most directions it has a rosy gloss. It appears to be a male, as the basal segments of its abdomen are flattened or feebly concave in the middle, and the punctures on the apical half of its rostrum are more distinct.

CYDMAEA SUBUNIFORMIS, n. sp.

Black; antennae distinctly reddish. Densely clothed with whitish scales, obscurely variegated with somewhat darker ones on upper surface; on under parts silvery-white, with a greenish or rosy gloss.

Rostrum thin and (for the genus) rather feebly curved, scarcely the length of prothorax, with fine ridges alternated with rows of squamiferous punctures on basal third. Antennae inserted about middle of rostrum. Prothorax about as long as the median width, sides evenly rounded, base scarcely one-fourth wider than apex; punctures dense and mostly concealed. Elytra oblong-cordate, conspicuously wider than prothorax, with narrow striae containing large but almost concealed punctures. Basal segment of abdomen gently convex. Front coxae touching. Length, 2 mm.

New South Wales: National Park (A. M. Lea).

Approaching *C. diversa*, but prothorax distinctly narrower at base and scales of upper surface nowhere sharply contrasted, and with the paler ones in the majority. It is also like the preceding species on a reduced scale, with the rostrum almost as thin but distinctly shorter, and the prothorax narrower at the base. The type is probably a female.

CYDMAEA MULTIMACULATA, n. sp.

Black; scape reddish, rest of antennae and claw-joints darker, but not black. Densely clothed with stramineous scales, with numerous chocolate-brown spots on upper surface, silvery-white with a slight metallic gloss on under parts.

Rostrum rather thin, moderately curved, the length of prothorax, with fine ridges alternated with rows of squamiferous punctures to apical third (where the antennae are inserted), in front with numerous small but distinct punctures. Prothorax about as long as wide, sides feebly decreasing in width from base to near apex, and then rather suddenly to apex itself, which is about two-thirds the width of base; punctures entirely concealed. Elytra cordate, not much wider than

prothorax; with series of partly concealed punctures in distinct striae. Basal segments of abdomen evenly convex. Front coxae touching. Length, 2.5 mm.

South Australia (Macleay Museum).

Fairly close to *C. diversa*, but the pale scales of the upper surface are in the majority, and the pronotum has four conspicuous dark spots, which are somewhat angular and placed two in the middle and two behind them at the base; there are numerous spots on the elytra; on the basal third mostly free, on the median third mostly irregularly conjoined (subfasciate at the summit of the apical slope), and sparse on the apical third. The stramineous scales from most directions seem opaque, but from others have a distinct silvery lustre. Judging by the abdomen the type appears to be a male, but the sculpture of the rostrum and the insertion of antennae render this doubtful.

CYDMAEA MONOBIA, n. sp.

♀. Black; antennae obscurely reddish. Densely clothed with white and black scales on upper surface, silvery-white, with a rosy or greenish gloss on under parts.

Rostrum moderately thin and curved, the length of prothorax, with fine ridges alternated with rows of punctures (squamiferous near base) to middle (where the antennae are inserted), in front with small but fairly distinct punctures. Prothorax as long as wide, sides evenly rounded and not much wider at base than at apex; punctures dense and mostly concealed. Elytra elongate-cordate, with fairly large, partly concealed punctures, in narrow striae. Two basal segments of abdomen strongly convex. Front coxae touching. Length, 2 mm.

North Australia: Roper River (N. B. Tindale); unique.

Allied to *C. diversa*, but distinctly narrower, and with elytral clothing mostly white, with a few small black spots, but the black scales are mostly scattered singly, causing the surface to appear speckled rather than maculate; on the pronotum, however, there is a fairly conspicuous median vitta. The type is the only specimen of the genus I have seen from North Australia.

CYDMAEA INDISTINCTA, n. sp.

Black; antennae and legs distinctly reddish. Densely clothed with whitish and blackish scales on upper surface, the whitish ones with a more or less distinct metallic gloss, the blackish ones opaque; under parts with silvery-white scales with a faint rosy or greenish gloss.

Rostrum thin, moderately curved and the length of prothorax, with fine ridges alternated with rows of punctures (squamiferous on basal fourth) to middle (where the antennae are inserted), in front with small punctures. Prothorax with sides rounded and increasing in width to base, which is almost twice the width of apex; with crowded concealed punctures. Elytra oblong-cordate; with fairly large, partially concealed punctures, in narrow striae. Basal segments of abdomen moderately convex. Front coxae touching. Length, 2 mm.

Western Australia: Swan River (A. M. Lea).

In general appearance like small *C. diversa*, but with red legs. The type has a fairly distinct dark median vitta and some small spots on the sides of the pronotum; on the elytra the whitish scales are less abundant than the darker ones, and are condensed into numerous small irregular spots, and an irregular fascia across the summit of the apical slope. On a second specimen the paler scales are



more numerous and the spotted appearance is less evident. A third one is probably immature as its derm is entirely of a dingy red, not much darker than the legs. They appear to be all females.

*CYDMAEA EXILIS*, n. sp.

♂. Black; antennae blackish. Densely clothed with variegated scales on upper surface, silvery-white with a golden or greenish gloss on under parts.

Rostrum thin, moderately curved, and slightly longer than prothorax; with fine ridges, alternated with rows of squamiferous punctures to two-fifths from apex (where the antennae are inserted), in front with small but fairly distinct punctures. Prothorax about as long as its greatest width, sides evenly rounded and very little wider at base than at apex; with crowded, concealed punctures. Elytra comparatively long, oblong-cordate, notably wider than prothorax, with large, partly concealed punctures in narrow striae. Basal segment of abdomen depressed in middle. Front femora touching. Length, 2 mm.

Victoria: Carrum (C. Oke), Cheltenham (H. W. Davey).

On the type, the scales on the head are mostly white, with a golden gloss; on the pronotum whitish scales (in some lights with a golden gloss) form a median line, and are dense on the sides, the interspaces having black scales; on the elytra there is a short black fascia crowning the apical slope, preceded and followed by irregular white ones; there is a fairly large transverse patch of blackish scales about the middle, elsewhere the scales are mostly whitish, but often with a metallic gloss, brilliantly golden in some lights. On a second specimen, from Carrum, the scales on the upper surface are less metallic and the fasciae are less evident. On two specimens, from Cheltenham, the golden gloss is less evident than on the type, on one of them the white postmedian fascia is irregularly connected with the shoulders by white spots, so as to resemble an irregular U, on the type and the other specimens this is less evident, but they all have the median vitta of the pronotum distinct. A male, from New South Wales (Sydney. A. M. Lea) probably belongs to this species, but may be immature; it is of a dull piceous-brown, with the suture and most of the under surface black. The clothing of the pronotum is as on the type, but the fasciae of the elytra are less pronounced.

On this and the next species the general outlines are much as those of *Eniopea*, but the elytra are without the two small nodules that are usually present on the species of that genus; they are comparatively narrow species, the prothorax with evenly rounded sides, and base and apex almost equal.

*CYDMAEA SOROR*, n. sp.

♂. Black; legs and antennae blackish. Densely clothed with white or whitish scales, feebly variegated with pale slaty-grey on the upper surface.

Sculpture as described in the preceding species. Length, 2 mm.

♀. Differs in having the two basal segments of abdomen strongly convex, the rostrum slightly longer and thinner, with smaller punctures and antennae inserted slightly more distant from apex.

Queensland: Blackall Ranges (H. Hacker).

Structurally as the preceding species, but clothing of upper surface almost uniform, both in colour and disposition, although on close examination faintly darker markings may be seen.

## CYDMAEA RUFICORNIS, n. sp.

♂. Black; antennae pale reddish, the club slightly darker than the other parts. Rather densely clothed with whitish scales, feebly variegated on upper surface; elytra, in addition, with a row of whitish setae on each interstice.

Rostrum moderately thin and curved, with fine ridges alternated with rows of squamiferous punctures on basal half, elsewhere with naked ones. Antennae inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides evenly rounded and distinctly wider at base than at apex; with crowded, partially concealed punctures. Elytra cordate, not much wider than prothorax; with rows of large, partially concealed punctures in regular striae. Two basal segments of abdomen flattened in middle. Front coxae touching. Length, 1.75 mm.

♀. Differs in having the basal segments of abdomen strongly convex, rostrum longer, thinner, with ridges and seriate punctures shorter, and clothed only near base.

Western Australia.

A small species, with pale antennae and almost uniform clothing; on close examination the scales appear to be feebly variegated, but this is due quite as much to slightly different densities, as to shades of colour. The elytral setae are not very long, but are fairly distinct from the sides.

## CYDMAEA SCUTELLARIS, n. sp.

♂. Bright reddish-castaneous; scutellum black. Moderately clothed with white scales, variegated with dark ones on upper surface.

Rostrum not very thin, moderately curved, parallel-sided, the length of prothorax, with fine ridges alternated with rows of punctures (squamiferous on basal third) to apical third (where the antennae are inserted), in front with minute punctures. Prothorax distinctly transverse, sides almost evenly rounded but base one-third wider than apex; with crowded, partially concealed punctures. Elytra oblong-cordate, not much wider than prothorax; with rows of rather large, partially concealed punctures, in rather narrow striae. Two basal segments of abdomen depressed in middle. Front coxae almost touching. Length, 2 mm.

♀. Differs in having the abdomen evenly convex, and the rostrum slightly longer with shorter ridges and seriate rows of punctures.

South Australia: Lucindale (B. A. Feuerheerdt).

In general appearance like a small *Dicomada*, but the notch at the apex of the prosternum is well defined. The scutellum appears as a small black spot. Most of the scales on the upper surface are white, but in places they are sparser than elsewhere, giving the surface a slightly variegated appearance, but there are really some darker scales, which are condensed to form a rather wide and irregular ante-median fascia on the elytra, and a smaller and still less regular postmedian one, there are also some dark scales on the shoulders.

## CYDMAEA CORDIPENNIS, n. sp.

Black; antennae obscurely reddish. Densely clothed with variegated scales.

Rostrum moderately thin and curved, very little longer than prothorax, with fine ridges alternated with rows of punctures (squamiferous near base) to apical third (where the antennae are inserted), in front with rather dense and small but sharply defined ones. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides evenly rounded, base about one-third wider than apex; with crowded, normally concealed punctures.

Elytra cordate, widest at about basal fifth; striate-punctate. Front coxae touching. Length, 2.5-3.0 mm.

South Australia: Port Lincoln (A. M. Lea), Lucindale (B. A. Feuerheerdt), Gawler (J. Faust).

Allied to *C. diversa*, but the average size is slightly larger, and the elytra have a conspicuous postmedian fascia. It is also apparently allied to *C. cara*, but the rostrum and legs are entirely black. The clothing on the upper surface of the Port Lincoln specimens varies considerably; on the head the scales are white and blackish, but sometimes the pale ones have a golden gloss; on the pronotum there is usually a dark median vitta, and a white spot on each side of the base, elsewhere the scales being irregularly mingled; on some specimens, in certain lights, some of the scales are brilliantly golden, but on others they are all opaque; on the elytra white, chocolate-brown and sooty scales are irregularly mingled, except that the white fascia is conspicuous; on the under surface the scales are silvery-white, with a greenish gloss, but on the apical segment they are sometimes black. On two males from Lucindale there is a dark median vitta and two dark spots on each side of the pronotum, the rest of its scales, and those on the head and on the elytral suture are of an almost golden-red. On the specimen from Gawler, all the scales on the upper surface are opaque. On specimens in good condition the elytra appear to be finely striated only, but on abrasion the striae are seen to be moderately wide, and to contain rather large and deep punctures, and the interstices to be densely and finely punctate. The sexual differences are not very pronounced, the male having the abdomen less convex, and the rostrum slightly shorter than in the female.

*CYDMAEA AEMULA*, n. sp.

♂. Black; antennae obscurely reddish. Densely clothed with white and black scales on upper surface, white on under parts.

Rostrum moderately thin and curved, the length of prothorax, with fine ridges alternated with rows of punctures (squamiferous on basal fourth) to insertion of antennae (slightly in advance of the middle), in front with small but sharply defined punctures. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides evenly rounded, base about one-fourth wider than apex; punctures dense and normally concealed. Elytra cordate, not much wider than prothorax, and widest at basal third; striate-punctate. Basal segments of abdomen flattened in middle. Front coxae touching. Length, 2 mm.

New South Wales: National Park (A. M. Lea); Sydney.

With the black and white scales of *C. diversa*, but a narrower species and with a white fascia crowning the apical slope. From the preceding species it differs in being smaller and narrower, and the fascia less pronounced. The dark scales form a feeble median vitta and some spots on the pronotum, on the elytra they are irregularly mingled with the white ones and are more numerous before and behind the rather feeble white postmedian fascia. In some lights an occasional scale on the under surface appears brilliantly golden or green.

*CYDMAEA METASTERNA*LIS, n. sp.

♂. Black; antennae blackish, but base of scape reddish. Densely clothed with black scales and setae on upper surface, marked with whitish slightly metallic spots, on under surface with white and greenish scales, becoming brilliantly green on metasternum.



Rostrum rather thin, moderately curved, scarcely longer than prothorax, with fine ridges alternated with rows of squamiferous punctures to insertion of antennae (slightly nearer apex than base) in front with small, sharply defined punctures. Prothorax slightly transverse, sides rather strongly rounded in middle, base slightly wider than apex, punctures normally concealed. Elytra cordate, not much wider than prothorax; with rather large, partially concealed punctures, in striae. Basal segment of abdomen feebly depressed along middle. Front coxae slightly separated. Length, 2 mm.

Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea); unique.

A beautiful species, in some respects approaching *C. luctuosa*, but scales of metasternum of a brilliant emerald-green, and elytra with black sloping setae, very conspicuous from the sides, and from behind seen to be placed in a single row on each interstice. The white scales on the upper surface (appearing coppery or greenish in certain lights) are condensed into a fairly large spot on each side of base of prothorax, some smaller ones on the basal half of elytra, and into remnants of a narrow postmedian fascia, with a few scattered singly. The tarsi are missing from the type.

*CYDMAEA VIRIDIS*, n. sp.

♂. Black; antennae and apical half of rostrum reddish, tarsi somewhat darker. Densely clothed with green or coppery-green scales. With pale, suberect setae, on the elytra formed into a single row on each interstice.

Rostrum rather thin, moderately curved, slightly longer than prothorax; with fine ridges, alternated with rows of squamiferous punctures on basal half, with small punctures in front. Antennae inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum. Prothorax almost as long as wide, sides evenly rounded and about one-fourth wider at base than at apex; punctures normally concealed. Elytra cordate, not much wider than prothorax; appearing narrowly striate, with rows of punctures concealed. Basal segments of abdomen feebly depressed along middle; front of prosternum feebly grooved along middle, and rather feebly notched in front, with the front coxae slightly separated. Length, 1.75 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum slightly longer and thinner, more of its apex red, less of its base squamose, and basal segments of abdomen evenly convex.

Queensland: Gayndah (A. M. Lea).

Very distinct by its green scales and suberect setae. *C. viridula* is a larger species, with inconspicuous setae and normal prosternum. The faint pectoral canal and slight separation of the front coxae are insufficient for the species to be considered to belong to the Cryptorhynchides.

*CYDMAEA MURINA*, n. sp.

Black; apical half of rostrum and antennae reddish, parts of legs somewhat darker. Densely clothed with mouse-coloured scales variegated with white on upper surface, white on under parts. With numerous sub-erect setae, on the elytra placed in a single row on each interstice. Length, 1.5 mm.

Queensland: Gayndah (A. M. Lea); unique.

Structurally as in the preceding species, including the slightly grooved prosternum and separated front coxae, but the clothing of the upper surface is opaque, and without the least tinge of green. The mouse-coloured scales are variegated with white on the sides of prothorax and base of elytra, with a few

inconspicuous spots elsewhere; on the under surface, from certain points of view, some of the scales have a rosy or greenish gloss.

*CYDMAEA SETIPENNIS*, n. sp.

Black; antennae reddish, parts of legs somewhat darker. Densely clothed with chocolate-brown scales, variegated with whitish or coppery-white ones, becoming white with a slight greenish gloss on under parts. With short, sloping setae, on the elytra condensed into a single row on each interstice, and fairly distinct from the sides.

Rostrum moderately thin, evenly curved, about the length of the prothorax; with fine ridges alternated with rows of squamiferous punctures on basal half, elsewhere with small punctures. Antennae inserted slightly nearer apex than base of rostrum. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides almost evenly rounded, base not much wider than apex; punctures dense and normally concealed. Elytra cordate, widest at about basal fourth; with rather large punctures in striae, partially concealed by clothing. Basal segments of abdomen gently flattened in middle. Front coxae touching. Length, 1.75 mm.

Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea); unique.

A small species, with fasciate and setose elytra. On the head (except for an opaque median spot) and base of rostrum the scales, from some directions, appear brilliantly golden; on the pronotum the chocolate ones form a fairly wide median vitta and some lateral spots; on the elytra they are the prevailing ones, the paler scales forming irregular spots on and about the shoulders, and an irregular post-median fascia. The type is probably a male.

*CYDMAEA INTEROCULARIS*, n. sp.

♂. Black; antennae and tarsi somewhat darker. Densely clothed with dark slaty-grey scales mixed with whitish ones on upper surface, white with a slight greenish gloss on under parts. With numerous semierect and usually dark setae, on the elytra confined to a single row on each interstice.

Rostrum moderately thin and curved, the length of prothorax, with fine ridges alternated with rows of squamiferous punctures to apical third (where the antennae are inserted), in front with small punctures. Prothorax distinctly transverse, sides gently rounded, base about one-fourth wider than apex; punctures dense and normally concealed. Elytra briefly oblong-cordate, striate-punctate. Basal segments of abdomen slightly flattened in middle. Front coxae touching. Length, 1.6 mm.

Queensland: Blackall Ranges (A. M. Lea); unique.

Another small setose species, but distinguished from the preceding one by being more robust, with the dark median part of the pronotum extending almost to the sides, instead of separated therefrom by a narrow vitta near each side. On the head the pale scales are very numerous, and they form a conspicuous spot between the eyes, on the pronotum they are confined to the sides, but each side has also a dark spot; on the elytra they are irregularly distributed in small spots, sometimes conjoined to form feeble fasciae, of which there is a very irregular bisinuate one crowning the apical slope. The scales on the metasternal episterna in some lights appear brightly green, and there may appear quite a brilliant green spot on the front of each front coxa. The elytral setae are very distinct from the sides; they divide the scales on each interstice into two rows, and these are so

placed that the punctures in the striae are normally concealed, and the striae themselves appear to be doubled.

*CYDMAEA GEMMEA*, n. sp.

♂. Black; antennae reddish. Densely clothed with black scales interspersed with white ones with a greenish or golden gloss; under parts with white scales with a distinct greenish gloss in certain lights. With numerous suberect black setae, on the elytra confined to a single row on each interstice.

Rostrum rather thin, evenly curved, the length of prothorax; with fine ridges alternated with rows of squamiferous punctures on basal half, elsewhere with naked punctures. Antennae inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum. Prothorax distinctly transverse, sides almost evenly rounded, base scarcely one-fourth wider than apex; with dense, partially concealed punctures. Elytra cordate, base not much and not suddenly wider than prothorax; striate-punctate, punctures large but partially concealed. Two basal segments of abdomen feebly depressed along middle. Front coxae touching. Length, 1.5 mm.

Queensland: Cairns district, attracted to lights (A. M. Lea), Bellenden-Ker (Dr. E. Mjöberg).

A small setose species, with brilliant scales scattered singly; on the type a few are compacted together on the suture; on the second specimen there is a small patch on each side of the base of the prothorax. The scales on the metasternal episterna are denser than elsewhere, in some lights they appear of an opaque white, but in others of a bright green. The elytral setae are very distinct from the sides. The scape is the palest part of the antennae. A female, of which the prothorax was lost, has the rostrum longer and thinner, clothed only close to base, and with the abdomen strongly convex.

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